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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH of the CITY

FOR THE YEAR 1950

by

ROBT. A. GOOD,
M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

Medical Officer of Health, Etc.



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
4-6 THE SQUARE,
WINCHESTER.

August, 1951.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with pleasure that I present the 76th Annual Report on the state of the Public Health and the sanitary conditions prevailing in the City during the year 1950, drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Minister of Health. The report is, in general, a favourable one, and the following features are worthy of note.

The Registrar General's estimate of the total population for mid-year is 28,030, being 110 less than his estimate for the previous year. In the Preliminary Report of the Census (1951), however, the population is shown as 25,710 persons (Males 12,059, Females 13,651) or 2,320 persons less than the estimate. The figure of 25,710 shows an increase of 9.3 per cent. in the population over the figure for the 1931 census. For the purpose of this report, however, it is necessary to accept the original figure of 28,030 as supplied by the Registrar General.

With a total of 384 live births, or one less than the number for 1949, the birth rate remains more or less constant. As a result of the fall in the National rate, the birth rate figure for the City now approximates more closely to the National figure. A welcome decline is noted in the infant mortality rate to 26.04 per 1,000 live births which is once again below the figure of 29.8 for England and Wales. The majority of the infant deaths again took place in the neo-natal period or first four weeks of life.

The death rate at 11.38 shows a slight increase on the figure for 1949 but still compares favourably with the National rate. This increase would appear to be due, mainly, to the number of deaths from cancer and also a slight increase in the deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis. No death was recorded from any of the other infectious diseases, nor amongst children under 2 years suffering from diarrhoea. Further, it is gratifying to report that once again not a single maternal death has been reported.

Incidentally a new table has been substituted showing the causes and ages of death. This table has been adopted to conform with the International classification as agreed by the World Health Organisation.

Regarding the prevalence and control of infectious disease there was a big decline in the number of notifications received, from 428 in the previous year to 139 in 1950. This low figure is mainly attributable to the decline in the incidence of measles during the year under review. Only whooping cough notifications showed a slight

increase, particularly towards the end of the year. Once more no case of diphtheria has been notified, a factor which must be considered against the background of immunisation, the rate of which, it is pleasant to note, is being well maintained. The important lesson therefore, being obvious, and complacency a danger to be avoided.

One small localised outbreak of suspected food poisoning of an extremely mild nature occurred within the City. The fullest investigations were carried out but it was not possible to isolate the causative organism.

Section D, Part I, of the report has been completed by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, Mr. E. Seymour, and gives a summary of the work carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. Owing to the departure of one of the inspectors in the early part of the year and the difficulties in obtaining a substitute, work had necessarily to be curtailed. However, much valuable work was carried out, particularly as regards housing, possibly the greatest social problem at the present time, and also in encouraging traders to adopt modern hygienic standards in the preparation and handling of food. The City Council adopted the new Clean Food Bye-Laws in November which will no doubt further assist in this work and help to prevent outbreaks of food poisoning, the incidence of which continues to rise.

Finally I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman, members of the Health Committee, Corporation officials and members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their co-operation and assistance.

ROBT. A. GOOD,
Medical Officer of Health.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor : Councillor S. R. Evans.

Chairman : Councillor Edmonds.

Alderman Perkins

Councillor Mrs. Charles

Councillor Dutton

Councillor Miss Edmeades

Councillor Neate

Councillor Dr. Tremellen

A—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough—3,883 acres.

Population—Census, 1931—23,523.

Registrar General's estimate of Home Population mid-1950—28,030.

Number of Inhabited Houses (on 31st March, 1951, from figure supplied by the City Treasurer)—6,918.

Rateable Value at 1st April, 1950—£272,664.

Net penny rate product, 1950-51—£1,102.

Social Conditions—There are no special industries in the City in the ordinary acceptance of the term.

It is estimated that there are 274 premises which come within the definition of " factory " in the City.

Unemployed—I am indebted to the Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange for Winchester for information relating to unemployment.

Unemployment registered in the first week in January :—

Year	Men	Women	Total
1942	3	6	9
1943	3	17	20
1944	—	—	—
1945	2	1	3
1946	3	1	4
1947	17	4	21
1948	41	13	54
1949	41	33	74
1950	62	38	100
1951	51	22	73

B—SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births

					Total	Male	Female
Total registered	...	...	...	...	384	194	190
Legitimate	...	...	..	...	365	183	182
Illegitimate	...	...	...	..	19	11	8

Still Births

					Total	Male	Female
Total registered	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Illegitimate	..	...	...	..	—	—	—

Deaths

Total registered	347	176	171
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Maternal Mortality

Deaths from puerperal causes—

Puerperal sepsis	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Other Puerperal causes	...	...	...	...	0	—	0
Total	...	...	...	...	0	—	0

Infant Mortality

Deaths of infants under one year of age—

Total registered	...	...	...	...	10	4	6
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	9	4	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Deaths from Special Causes

Total registered	...	...	...	...	89	43	46
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	9	6	3
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	9	6	3
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Cancer	...	...	...	...	63	29	34
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	14	7	7
Influenza	...	...	...	...	3	1	2
Whooping Cough	...	...	..	...	0	0	0
Measles	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	0	0	0
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0

Comparative
statistics
(where available)
England and
Wales

Winchester

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated home population
mid-1950 (corrected)

15.34 15.8

Still-Birth Rate per 1,000 total home population ...

0.07 0.37

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated average home
population mid-1950 (corrected)

11.38 11.6

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and
still) births—

Abortion with sepsis	...	...	..	—	0.09
Other abortion	...	...	...	—	0.05
Complication of pregnancy and delivery				—	0.54
Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium				—	0.03
Other complications of the puerperium			...	—	0.15

Death Rate of Infants under one year of age—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	26.04	29.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	24.7	—
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	52.6	—

Death Rate per 1,000 estimated home population:

Tuberculosis—								
Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	0.32	—		
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	...	—	—
Cancer	...	...	...	...	2.25	—		
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	0.50	0.46		
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0.11	0.10		
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	0.01		
Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	...	...	...	—	1.9		

The following table gives at a glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1950 :—

	Live Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	Infant Mortality Rate under 1 yr.
	1	2	3	4	5
Winchester U.D. ...	15·34	0·07	11·38	—	26·04
England & Wales ...	15·8	0·37	11·6	1·9	29·8
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London ...	17·6	0·45	12·3	2·2	33·8
148 Smaller Towns (population 25,000-50,000 at 1931 Census) ...	16·7	0·38	11·6	1·6	29·4
London Adm. County ...	17·8	0·36	11·8	1·0	26·3

NOTE—1, 2 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population. 4 and 5 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1950

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1—2 weeks	2—3 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3—6 months	6—9 months	9—12 months	Total, 4 weeks to 1 year	TOTAL		Total
											Male	Female	
Premature birth	4	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Congenital malformation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Other causes	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	—	3	3
TOTAL	5	1	—	—	6	1	1	1	1	4	4	6	10

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1950

Causes of Death		Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district														TOTALS				
		Total Under 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 to 105	105 to 115	115 to 125	125 to 135	Male	Female			
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	2	3
2	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Syphilitic Disease	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Meningococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	3
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	8
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	24	20
15	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
16	Diabetes	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	49	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	39	24
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	36	27
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	9
20	Other Heart Disease	59	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	46	29
21	Other Circulatory Disease	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	7
22	Influenza	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
23	Pneumonia	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	7
24	Bronchitis	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	2
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
26	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	2
29	Hyperplasia of Prostate	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Congenital Malformations	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	34	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	21	20
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
34	All Other Accidents	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
35	Suicide	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Homicide and Operations of War	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		347	10	...	1	2	3	94	237	176	171

C—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority

Medical Officer of Health.

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M.

Veterinary Surgeon :

J. B. TUTT, F.R.C.V.S.

Chief Sanitary Inspector :

E. SEYMOUR, A.M.I.S.E., M.R.San.I. (Certified Meat and Food Inspector).

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

C. BENNETT, M.S.I.A., Cert.R.San.I. (Certified Meat and Food Inspector).

W. DUNSTAN, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A. (Certified Meat and Food Inspector)
(resigned March, 1950).

Rodent Officers :

V. KEEBY.

J. HEARN.

Chief Clerk :

MRS. J. RICHARDS.

Laboratory Facilities

All bacteriological investigation in connection with the work of the Department is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

An Ambulance Service is administered by the Hampshire County Council.

Clinic and Treatment Centres

- (a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Wednesday and Friday in each week, 2 p.m., at the Health Department.
- (b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE. Each Tuesday, 2 p.m., at Youth Centre, Stanmore Recreation Ground, transferred on 11-7-50 to the Stanmore Day Nursery.
- (c) SCHOOL CLINIC. Daily, 9-10 a.m., during school sessions, at the Health Department.
- (d) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC.
 - (i) Major : The fourth Tuesday even months at 2 p.m.
 - (ii) Minor : The fourth Friday odd months at 2 p.m.

(iii) Remedial: Each Saturday morning at 9.30 a.m. and each Tuesday.

Special arrangements during August

(e) EYE CLINIC. Winchester City cases second and fourth Thursday at 1.30 p.m. by appointment only.

These clinics (d and e) are held at the Castle, Winchester.

Clinics for the inoculation of school and pre-school children against Diphtheria were held on the third Tuesday in each month at the Health Department.

HOSPITALS

- (i) St. Paul's Hospital (chronic sick), 313 beds.
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (infectious disease), 34 beds.
- (iii) Royal Hants County Hospital—
Medical, Surgical and Children, 286 beds.
Maternity, 40 beds.

D—ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY INSPECTOR

on the

Administrative Action taken in connection with Housing and General Sanitation for the year ended 31st December, 1950.

Staff—Although the department was handicapped for most of the year as a result of shortage of staff, every effort was made to maintain a high standard of administration.

Slum Clearance

In 1939 normal progress in regard to Slum Clearance ceased under the terms of the Ministry of Health Circular 1866.

During the war and post-war years, due to lack of materials and building labour, there has been an unavoidable neglect of essential repairs which has resulted in a deterioration of the houses.

Since many of the smaller houses in the central part of the City were considered obsolete and ripe for demolition before the war, the rate of deterioration has been rapid and is now a matter of serious concern.

During 1949, on the instructions of the Health Committee, a total of 1,411 houses were surveyed regarding their structural and amenity condition, with the result that in 1950, with a view to formulating a long term housing policy, it was decided that all houses which were included in the demolition classification of the Housing Survey should for the purpose of assessing the future life of the houses, be sub-divided into at least three groups or categories.

This would not only enable the worst cases to be dealt with in proper order but also provide necessary information for the

Planning Authorities, as it is now accepted that all who are concerned with slum clearance and town planning are aware of the importance of merging both into one major operation. It has been clearly indicated by the Ministry of Local Government and Planning, however, that on the resumption of Slum Clearance, the replacement of any house demolished under such scheme must be done out of the normal allocation.

The following table shows how 937 houses out of the 1,411 inspected, have been classified into three demolition categories:—

Nil to seven years	215
Seven to twelve years	216
Twelve to twenty years	506

I—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	453
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose	1132
2. (a) No. of dwelling-houses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	25
(b) No. of inspections for the purpose	33
3. No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	3
4. No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	426

II—Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices

No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ...	380
--	-----

III—Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2. No. of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices.	
a. By Owners	Nil
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts.	
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	426

2. No. of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.	
a. By Owners	9
b. By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3
2. No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	14
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.	
1. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	Nil
2. No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

IV—Housing Act, 1936 (Part IV), Overcrowding

As a result of complaints received relative to overcrowding, 24 houses were inspected, out of which nine were found to be overcrowded. In nearly every case the overcrowding was abated by rehousing the occupants in larger premises.

Housing Progress

Number of New Houses built during 1950 :—

(i) By Local Authority—	
(a) Permanent Houses	124
(b) Prefabricated Houses	Nil
(ii) By Private Enterprise	23
(iii) Total number of houses and flats owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1950...	1682

Complaints

The number of complaints received during the year in connection with housing totalled 336. This figure would have been considerably higher but for the constant supervision of the Sanitary Inspectors which resulted in many houses being maintained in a habitable condition which would otherwise have deteriorated rapidly. The response of the owners continues to be fairly good, Informal Notices usually being complied with, rendering Statutory action unnecessary.

Summary of complaints received and improvement effected
at dwelling-houses during the year :—

	1950	1949
Defective and leaking roofs repaired	59	119
Roof valley gutters repaired	11	19
Rainwater gutters repaired or renewed	29	47
Choked gutters remedied	8	7
Chimney pots repaired or renewed	10	22
Chimney stacks repointed	15	21
Chimney breasts repaired	7	12
Chimney flues repaired	6	5
Curtilage walls repaired	4	9
General structural repairs	22	26
Yard surfaces repaired	9	15
External steps repaired	12	8
External plaster repaired	15	11
Covers provided to cellar areas	2	1
External Soffit boards repaired	13	23
Leaking skylights repaired	6	10
Staircases repaired	21	32
Windows made to open	7	4
Glazing renewed	8	3
Window putty repaired	26	31
Window parting bead renewed	5	6
Glazing bars provided	1	3
Woodwork to windows repaired	20	18
Sashcords renewed	28	38
Floors repaired	23	45
Dry rot in floors remedied	8	10
Wall plaster and ceilings repaired	61	96
Walls cleansed	20	24
Ceilings cleansed	18	30
Walls repointed and repaired	27	48
Doors repaired	9	13
Door locks repaired	2	5
Door handles repaired	1	3
Firegrates repaired or renewed	13	19
Ranges repaired or renewed	6	21
Firebacks repaired or renewed	8	7
Firebaskets provided	3	2
Coppers repaired	9	22
Plastering to fireplaces repaired	3	8
Water service pipes repaired	3	5
Premises cleansed	1	1
Sinks repaired or renewed	11	13
Sink waste pipes repaired	7	10
Choked sink W.P.s remedied	3	2
Sink traps renewed	5	3
Dampness remedied :—		
Defective D.P.C.s	9	15
Penetrating	14	33
Chimney stacks	16	27

	1950	1949
Chimney breasts	15	15
Dormer windows (soakers and flashing) ...	9	12
Ceilings	11	16
Drainage :—		
Vent shafts repaired	5	16
Soil pipes repaired	2	4
Drains repaired	12	11
Blockages remedied	14	10
Half channel to sink gully repaired	6	13
Defective soakaways repaired	4	2
Wastepipes made to discharge over gully ...	2	18
Surface gullies required	4	3
Drain discharge through wall to footpath— remedied	1	1
Sanitary conveniences :—		
Pans repaired or renewed	19	29
Cisterns repaired	16	24
Cisterns renewed	7	9
Provision of sufficient water supply	3	3
W.C. waste pipe repaired	1	3
Water connection to W.C. repaired	12	11
Water service pipe repaired	1	4
W.C. traps repaired	7	6
Collar to drain connection repaired ...	3	4
Windows repaired	9	8
Roofs repaired	14	12
Walls repaired	15	17
General structural repairs	9	8
Floors repaired	5	8
Doors repaired	10	18
Doors rehung	2	9
Door frames repaired	5	5
Thresholds repaired	3	6
General woodwork repaired	5	8
Inadequate accommodation remedied	3	1
Compartments required to be partitioned off in accordance with byelaws	2	1
Ashbins provided	14	20

SMOKE ABATEMENT

Smoke from Commercial and Business Premises

One complaint was in respect to excessive smoke and offensive odours which were being emitted from a laundry chimney in the City. A visit of inspection revealed that unsuitable boiler fuel which included a certain amount of lignite coal was being used.

The deposit of grit from another laundry chimney in the area which had given rise to complaints was considerably reduced by the installation of a grit arrester. Having regard to present day difficulties in obtaining suitable boiler fuel, it would appear that the

problem of smoke abatement can only be effectively dealt with, if steam raising plant is adapted to suit available fuel supplies.

The smoke inspection work carried out during 1950 was as follows :—

Total number of observations	25
Number of visits to works	19
Number of complaints of smoke dealt with ...	9
Number of improvements to plant	3

Domestic Smoke

The Police are responsible for this type of nuisance which usually arises from the neglectful firing of dirty domestic chimney flues. The number of such offences for the year was eight.

Common Lodging Houses, etc.

The two Common Lodging Houses were regularly inspected during the year when it was found as in past years, that one establishment was highly satisfactory, whilst the second, which is housed in an older building, required a close supervision to ensure observance of the Bye-laws.

The two Lodging Houses provide accommodation for 51 lodgers (46 males and five females).

During the year eight verbal notices were given to the registered keepers for infringements of the bye-laws and 10 notices were served in respect to dirty floors and windows, dirty condition of walls, ceilings, staircases, landings, common kitchens and wash-houses.

There is also a well conducted Youth Hostel (City Mill) which during the twelve months under review, accommodated 9,503 members. There are 76 beds and the average stay per member was two nights.

The dormitories, kitchens and sanitary accommodation were regularly inspected and found satisfactory at all times.

There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease during the year.

Offensive Trades

There are no offensive trades carried on within the City boundary.

Tents, Vans and Sheds

One caravan which was being used as a permanent dwelling was removed after the service of a notice.

In two other cases, application to use sites for this purpose in the City area was granted for a period of 12 months.

Routine Inspections

Total number of Dwelling-houses, Slaughterhouses, Dairies, Factories and premises under the Shops Act, etc., inspected 2770

Infectious Disease Investigations

Jaundice	1
Scarlet Fever	7
Poliomyelitis	2
Poliomyelitis Contacts	2
Typhoid Fever	1
Typhoid Fever Contact	1

Disinfections carried out as detailed below :—

After Infectious Disease—

Rooms and Bedding	15
-------------------------	----

At Ratepayer's Request—

Rooms (only)	5
Bedding (only)	3
Rooms and Bedding	2

Disinfection of rooms and bedding on behalf of householders realized £15 4s.

Water Supply

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

During the year the water was sampled and submitted for both Chemical analysis and Bacteriological examination. It has no plumbo solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating a slight increase in hardness but the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

No action in respect of any form of contamination was necessary during the year.

Remarks—The water is chemically and bacteriologically satisfactory for a public supply.

Inspection and Supervision of Food

During the year 84 samples of food were purchased and submitted for examination, of these 29 were formal samples and 55 were informal, full details being set out in the following table:—

Article	No. examined			No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity			No. of Vendors warned	Information laid
	F.	Inf.	Total	F.	Inf.	Total		
Jam	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	Legal proceedings Instituted
Milk (Retail)	13	—	13	1	—	1	—	
Milk (In Transit)	4	1	5	2	1	3	—	
Milk (Producer)	2	—	2	1	—	1	—	
Sausage Meat	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Sausages	7	—	7	1	—	1	—	Legal proceedings Instituted
Soup	—	6	6	—	—	—	—	
Amm. Tinct.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quinine	1	9	10	1	3	4	—	
Minerals	—	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Sponge Mixture	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	Legal proceedings Instituted
Coconut Ice	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
Malt Vinegar	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	
Soup	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Cod Liver Oil	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	
Meat Paste	1	4	5	1	1	2	—	
Tinned Milk	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	
Glaubers Salt	—	5	5	—	—	—	—	

Of the 84 samples of food taken and submitted for analysis 14 were reported as falling short of the required standard composition, as being adulterated or giving rise to other irregularities.

Details of these irregular samples are set out in the following table:—

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Remarks
(11) 23 2 50	Milk	(F)	10% deficient in fat	Vendor warned Further samples taken from producer
(14) 2 3 50	Milk	(F)	3.3% deficient in fat	Producer warned
(18) 29 3 50	Sausages	(F)	19% deficient in meat	Legal Proceedings instituted Fine £3
(27) 4 5 50	Milk	(I)	21.6% deficient in fat	Further samples taken
(28) 9 5 50	Milk	(F)	6.2% added water	Producer warned
(29) 9 5 50	Milk	(F)	5.6% added water	Producer warned

Serial No.	Article	Formal (F) or Informal (I)	Nature of adulteration or irregularity	Remarks
(37) 21 6 50	Amm. Tinct. Quinine	(I)	49% deficient in ammonia	Further sample taken
(39) 21 6 50	Amm. Tinct. Quinine	(I)	15.5% deficient in ammonia	Vendor warned
(40) 21 6 50	Amm. Tinct. Quinine	(I)	12.2% deficient in ammonia	Vendor warned
(41) 5 7 50	Amm. Tinct. Quinine	(F)	50% deficient in ammonia	Legal proceedings instituted Fine £2
(53) 30 8 50	Coconut Ice	(I)	Smell and taste objectionable	Information passed to Ministry of Food for action
(61) 15 9 50	Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	(I)	Vitamin A-potency reduced by $\frac{1}{2}$ by long storage	Old stock withdrawn
(63) 26 10 50	Meat Paste	(I)	17.4% deficient in meat	Further sample taken
(69) 16 11 50	Meat Paste	(F)	20% deficient in meat	Legal proceedings instituted Case dismissed

The following articles of food, being unfit for human consumption were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed where found necessary. In certain cases, on the undertaking that it would not be used for edible purposes, the food was returned to the wholesaler or the Ministry of Food and utilised in other ways.

UNSOUND FOOD, 1950

Milk	384 tins	Prunes	82 lbs.
Vegetables	159 tins	Meat	119 tins
Soup	158 tins	Sausage Meat	22 lbs.
Various tinned foods	184 tins	Bacon	258 lbs.
Sponge Mixture ...	18 doz. pkts.	Sausages	51 lbs.
Fish	157 tins	Biscuits	20 lbs.
Wet and Cured ...	52 stone	Mincemeat	56 lbs.
Prawns	40 lbs.	Sandwich Spread .	40 jars
Crabs	14	Sweets	56 lbs.
Crumpets	96 dozen	Peanut Butter	4 jars
Eggs	271	Minerals	6 bottles
Jam	183 tins	Cheese	28 lbs.
Marmalade	35 tins	Cake	24 lbs.
Tomatoes	46 tins	Malted food	12 tins
Tomato Ketchup ..	12 tins	Pickles	5 jars
Fruit	249 tins	Piccalilli	2 jars
Mushrooms	2 jars	Spaghetti	2 tins

Clean Food Campaign

The continued vigorous action that has been pursued by the Sanitary Inspectors during the past twelve months in connection with the hygienic handling and distribution of food, has resulted in considerable improvement in the environmental conditions of the food shops and catering establishments. In this connection it is gratifying to report that no case of food poisoning was recorded during the year in which the source was traced to food establishments in the City.

The education of the food handler in personal cleanliness, however, is primarily the responsibility of the management concerned and if any clean food campaign is to succeed, it would be necessary that all those engaged in the food trade should be familiar with the basic essentials for a high standard of food hygiene.

As in past years the Executive Officer of the local Food Office has co-operated in the matter in so far that whenever a new application is made for a catering or food licence, it is only granted after receipt of a satisfactory report from the Health Department. This arrangement seems to be operating very well and has resulted in securing hygienic conditions at the start of the new business.

On notification from the local food office that application has been made to open a food or catering establishment, the premises are inspected and if necessary certain works are specified in order to bring the premises up to standard. The local Food Executive Officer issues the necessary licence as soon as he receives a favourable report from the Health Department. The Food Control Committee have expressed great satisfaction at this co-operative action.

Ice Cream

(SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938, SECTION 14)

During the year 19 "Certificates of Registration" were granted by the Council to various traders in the City, making a total of 65 "Registered Premises" since March, 1949—63 for the sale of pre-packed Ice Cream and two for the manufacture of Ice Cream.

Heat Treatment of Ice Cream

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations which came into force in 1947, require that the ingredients other than a complete cold mix, shall be heat treated after being mixed and cooled until the freezing process is begun.

A "**Complete Cold Mix**" here refers to a product which, inter alia, is capable of being manufactured into ice cream with no addition except that of water. It does not include other forms of cold mix which require the addition of sugar or some other ingredient. All other mixtures must be raised to a temperature of not less than 150 deg. F. for 30 minutes or 160 deg. F. for not less than 10 minutes. The mixtures must be cooled to not more than 45 deg. F. within 1½ hours and kept at that temperature until frozen for sale.

Cooling after Treatment. Ice Cream must not be offered for sale unless it has been kept at or below a temperature of 28 deg. F. If the temperature of the ice cream rises above 28 deg. F. after it has been heat treated and frozen, then it may not be offered for sale until it has been subjected again to heat treatment and having again been frozen and kept at a temperature not exceeding 28 deg. F.

Bacteriological Control. As in the case of all ice cream products, ice cream is easily contaminated, and particular care is necessary at every stage of its manufacture, storage, transport and sale to prevent its becoming contaminated and consequently dangerous to health.

As a further safeguard as seen from the standpoint of bacteriological cleanliness, the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Medical Research Council have recommended that the methylene blue test could be adopted as a good index of the degree of contamination in ice cream.

Four grades in relative degree of cleanliness have been defined as follows:—

- Grade 1: Time taken to reduce methylene blue; 4½ hours or more.
- Grade 2: Time taken to reduce methylene blue, 2½ to 4½ hours.
- Grade 3: Time taken to reduce methylene blue, ½ to 2 hours; and
- Grade 4: Time taken to reduce methylene blue, 0 hours.

Samples. During the year 26 samples of ice cream were submitted for methylene blue test. Details of the examinations are set out as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1	17
Provisional Grade 2	4
Provisional Grade 3	2
Provisional Grade 4	3

Inspection of Food Premises

The regular inspection of food premises has been carried out during the year. Shops, vehicles and premises dealing with the preparation, storage and retailing of food were kept under constant supervision.

Butchers' Shops	60 visits
Other Food Shops and Premises	207 visits

Shops Act, 1912/1936, Section 10

Forty-five shops in the City area were inspected during the year in connection with the heating, lighting and ventilation of the premises, the provision of adequate and convenient sanitary accommodation, facilities for meals and general cleanliness.

An analysis of the survey showed that 34 per cent. of these shops had electric heating, 27 per cent. gas, 20 per cent. central heating, 11 per cent. portable oil heaters, and 8 per cent. solid fuel.

Artificial lighting was generally good, and it was noticed that conversion to fluorescent strip lighting continues.

Inspection of Schools

During the year a total of 14 inspections were made in connection with general repairs and annual cleansing. In all cases the work asked for was carried out.

Rag Flock Acts

No rag flock is manufactured in the City, and no samples were taken, as mattress makers and upholsterers obtain their supplies under warranty from outside the City.

Meat Inspection

The following table shows the percentage of carcasses and parts affected with Tuberculosis in comparison with other diseases :—

Carcasses inspected and condemned.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1719	1067	1735	5728	332
Number inspected	1719	1067	1735	5728	332

ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Whole carcasses condemned	14	4	16	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1031	3	536	18
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	37·50%	0·40%	9·64%	6·93%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY				
Whole carcasses condemned	36	1	—	7
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	859	—	—	8
Percentages of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	32·12%	0·05%	—	4·51%

(The above figures include cattle slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order and Casualties)

The quality of the meat is consistently high, being mainly well finished cattle suitable for a good residential trade. The amount of occasional slaughtering carried out on farm premises is not extensive, notice of slaughter being received as occasion arises.

There is no scheme of meat marking in force in the district under Part III of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

During the year 320 visits were made to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection.

Milk Supply

At the end of 1950 there were eight Cowkeepers on the register.

The number of dairies and milk shops other than those belonging to Cowkeepers were six.

The visits of Inspections made were 16.

Fifty-two Samples of Pasteurised Milk were collected from Dairies in the district and submitted for Methylene Blue Reductase and Phosphatase tests.

DETAILS OF PASTEURISED MILK SAMPLES

Sample No.	Satisfied Methylene Blue and Phosphatase tests	Remarks
1—52	Yes	Complied

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

Part I of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	200	47	20	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	71	29	15	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	1	—	—
Total	274	77	35	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	11	11	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	3	3	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	2	2	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	13	13	—	3	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	3	3	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	—	—	—
Total	35	35	Nil	4	—

Factories Act, 1937—Section 37

Under the above Section—four certificates were issued stating that sufficient “Means of Escape in case of Fire” had been provided.

Outworkers

The lists received from employers in the City revealed that 12 firms employed a total of 27 outworkers.

All outwork reported was the class of work specified under the Act as “making, cleaning, washing, ornamenting, altering, finishing, and repairing of wearing apparel.” Inspections have been made in all premises reported and no instances were found where homework was being carried on in unwholesome premises.

Other Matters

Number of underground bakehouses on register at end of year Nil
Instances of failure to affix abstract dealt with Nil

Rodent Control

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following measures of control were taken during the twelve months under review :—

Type of Property	No. of Properties Inspected	No. of Inspections made	No. of Notices served under Sec. 4		No. of Treatments carried out			
			Treatments	Works	By arrangement with the Occupier		Under Sec. 5 (1)	
					Rats	Mice only	Rats	Mice only
Local Authority's Property	10	32	—	—	11	—	—	—
Dwelling Houses	600	2015	1	8	525	74	—	—
Business Premises	43	165	—	9	43	—	—	—
Agricultural Property	8	21	—	1	8	—	—	—
Total	661	2233	1	18	587	74	—	—

The number of dead rats that were collected totalled 910. The estimated kill was 2,140.

A revenue of £50 7s. 6d. was realized as a result of 43 chargeable accounts which were sent out in connection with this work.

Summary of Block Control undertaken during the year

A total of 3,788 premises were inspected during the year when 242 treatments either partial or complete were carried out.

Partial treatments consisted of test baiting on premises where evidence of rodent activities were found. Where baits showed a "no take" the treatments were discontinued.

The estimated kill was 500 rats.

In addition to the above, schools, hospitals, the Hants Constabulary H.Q. and other large properties, making a total of 21 in all, were treated.

The estimated kill was 750 rats.

Sewer Treatment

The following figures have been supplied by the Rodent Officer :—

Time taken to complete: 5 weeks (1 week 10 per cent. pre-bait treatment; 4 weeks maintenance treatment).

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Arsenic

Manholes lifted	353
Total bait taken	100
Total bait not taken	253
Poison baits laid	70
Poison baits not taken	19
No. of bodies found	10
Estimated kill	160

In addition to the above 15 dead rats were picked off the Sewage Works screens.

Eradication of Bed Bugs, etc.

Three premises were successfully treated by the Public Health Department for Bed Bug Infestation.

E—PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables indicate the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases during 1950.

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec	Tot'l
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	9
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	5
Pneumonia ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	5	9
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
Sonne Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	5	1	2	2	16
Whooping Cough ...	8	3	—	—	2	—	8	17	8	4	9	26	85
Totals	11	5	1	1	2	3	12	26	16	13	13	36	139

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1950.

DISEASE	Total cases notified	Age Groups													Cases admitted to Hospital	Total deaths
		Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	5-10 years	10-15 years	15-20 years	20-35 years	35-45 years	45-65 years	65 years and over			
Scarlet Fever	9	.	.	.	1	2	4	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	.	.	5	.
Pneumonia	9	.	.	1	.	.	4	2	.	.	.	1	1	6	.	
Erysipelas	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.
Typhoid ...	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.
Poliomyelitis	2	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	1
Ophthalmia																
Neonatorum	8	8	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	.
Sonne Dysentery	3	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	2	.	.	.	3	.
Measles ...	16	1	1	1	2	2	7	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.
Whooping Cough	85	4	6	14	10	10	36	2	.	3	.	.	.	.	.

TUBERCULOSIS

New cases and Mortality during 1950 :—

Age		New Cases				Deaths			
		Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F	Respiratory M	Non-Respiratory F
Under 1 year	.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 to 5 years	.....	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5 to 15 years	.....	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
15 to 25 years	.....	—	5	1	1	—	—	—	—
25 to 35 years	.....	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
35 to 45 years	.....	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 to 55 years	.....	3	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
55 to 65 years	.....	3	1	—	—	4	—	—	—
65 and upwards	...	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
Total ...		13	11	1	5	7	3	—	—

Sex		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year		No. of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year	
		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Male	...	61	8	59	9
Female	...	30	5	33	10
Total		91	13	92	19

Removals from Register during year :—

Reason for removal				Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
				M.	F.	M.	F.
Died	...	...	...	7	3	—	—
Removed from District	...	...	...	8	5	—	—
Cured	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Total				15	8	—	—

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade), or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

Diphtheria Immunisation

The response to Diphtheria Immunisation can be said to be generally satisfactory, the monthly clinic which is held for this purpose being still well attended. It is estimated that 67.41 per cent. of the children in Winchester are now immunised, a fairly satisfactory figure. The value of this figure is best appreciated when it is realised that not since 1944 has a case of diphtheria been notified in Winchester.

Number of children inoculated against Diphtheria during 1950 is as follows:—

Age under 5 years	272
Age between 5-15 years	11
Reinforcing Dose	387

The percentage of child population in the City considered to be immunised at December 31st, 1950, between 5 and 15 years was 73.25 per cent., and under 5 years 54.24 per cent. It should be remembered that no child is immunised under 9 months, the majority not before one year of age.

F—METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1950

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M.S.L.	Temperature			Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours	Wind (Days)							
		Lowest	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a.m.		Degree of Hum. Sat.= 100	No. of Days when Rain fell	Total Amount (inches)		N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W	N.W.
					Dry bulb	Wet bulb												
January	29.90	20	39.0	34.6	40.0	39.5	95.7	9	.65	39.45	1	9	.	4	2	11	1	3
February	29.51	21	51.4	36.6	44.1	42.5	87.9	19	5.18	68.35	.	.	.	7	7	12	.	2
March	29.98	26	54.4	38.2	46.4	44.2	85.9	9	1.77	126.00	2	2	.	- 11	3	6	2	5
April	29.69	32	55.0	37.9	47.5	44.8	81.7	13	2.65	161.20	1	2	.	2	6	8	4	7
May	29.90	32	63.3	43.6	53.4	50.5	81.5	11	1.52	191.50	2	.	.	6	2	17	.	4
June	29.97	42	72.4	51.5	63.3	59.4	78.2	9	1.33	258.00	1	1	.	3	6	15	.	4
July	29.92	43	69.9	53.5	61.8	59.3	85.5	21	4.90	191.05	1	1	.	5	10	10	1	3
August	29.84	47	68.7	51.9	61.2	58.6	85.6	20	6.23	156.25	1	1	.	2	10	14	2	1
September	29.78	32	63.4	48.5	55.6	53.8	88.6	24	3.70	108.00	1	.	.	2	2	20	1	4
October	29.93	24	57.8	42.4	49.4	48.0	90.7	12	.73	98.10	.	4	.	6	1	12	2	6
November	29.55	27	50.0	37.4	43.7	42.1	87.4	20	6.22	67.15	1	2	.	5	.	9	3	10
December	29.62	21	39.9	29.1	34.2	33.3	89.3	10	1.91	54.45	4	5	.	4	1	8	2	7
Year 1950	29.80	20	57.1	42.1	50.1	48.0	86.5	177	36.79	1521.10	15	27	.	57	50	142	18	56

